

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1852.

NO. 31.

Choice Poetry.

INVITATION TO THE YOUNG.

BY WILLIS G. CLARE.

"They that seek me early, shall find me."

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are bright,
Ere the dim shadows of old age shall bring
Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze;
Come, while the rustles of life are bounding light,
And joy's pure sunbeams tremble in thy ways;
Come while sweet thoughts, like summer buds un-
folding,
Waken rich feelings in the careless breast,
While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is hold-
ing,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown;
Pleasure will fold her wings, and friend and lover,
Will to the embrace of the world have gone;
Those who now love thee will have passed forever;
Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee;
Thou wilt need time to heal thy spirit's fever,
As day sick looks broods over years to be.

Come while the morning of thy life is glowing;
Ere the dim shadows of old age shall bring
Ere the spell which earth is round thee throwing,
Fades like the sunset of a summer's sky.
Life has but shades, a save a promise given,
Which lights the future with a fadeless ray;
Oh, touch the scepter, win a hope in heaven;
Come, turn thy spirit from the world away.

Then will the crosses of thy brief existence
Seem aye nothings to thine ardent soul;
And, shining brightly in the forward distance,
Will thy patient rest appear the goal.
Home of the weary! where, in peace reposing,
The spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
Though 'ere its dust the curtain'd grave is closing,
Who would not early choose a lot like this?

SPEAK KINDLY.

Kind words, kind words, ye are gems of earth,
Flowers on the wide world's way;
But they tell me the heart does not always give birth
To the words the lips may say.
And I know these careless of eye are right
In the better truths they teach,
But they cannot make kind looks less bright,
Or less welcome kindly speech.

Why should I spin unwinding gold
Because it may not be pure,
Or doubt the words I have told,
Because of their truth not sure?
No, blessings be on the faith which holds
That truth is in every word;
And the roses of life be on his folds,
Though thorns she may chance to find.

Speak kindly, such words are not hard to speak;
And their power is strange and strong.
They can make the stubborn nature weak,
And subvert the chains of wrong.
Where stern words fail, and where harsh ones make
But stronger the evil will.

Kind words—sweet words! ye the heart can break,
And with love its channels fill.
Forth, evil words can have no power
To turn ill thoughts to good,
But a kindly word in any hour
Is felt and understood.
Because 'tis the language of the heart,
Which all can understand.
And we know sweet words and kindly deeds
Still travel hand in hand.

Miscellaneous.

A Cheerful Heart.

I once heard a young lady say to an in-
dividual, "Your countenance to me is like
the shining sun, for it always gladdens me
with a cheerful look." A merry or cheer-
ful countenance was one of the things which
Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and per-
secutors could not take away from him.
There are some persons who spend their
lives in this world as they would spend their
time if shut up in a dungeon. Everything
is made gloomy and forbidding. They go
mourning and complaining from day to day,
that they have so little, and are constantly
anxious lest what little they have should
escape out of their hands. They look al-
ways upon the dark side, and can never en-
joy the good that is present, for the evil
that is to come. This is not religion. Re-
ligion makes the heart cheerful, and when
its large and benevolent principles are
exercised, men will be happy in spite of
themselves.

The industrious bee does not stop to com-
plain that there are so many poisonous
flowers and thorny branches in his road,
but buzzes on, selecting the honey where
he can find it, and passing quietly by the
places where it is not. There is enough in
this world to complain about and find fault
with, if men have disposition. We often
travel on a hard and uneven road, but with
a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God
for his mercies, we may walk therein with
great comfort and come to the end of our
journey in peace.

Give me a calm and thankful heart,
From every morning free,
The blessings of thy grace impart,
And make me live to thee.

Honor of Labor.—Every young man
should remember that the world will always
honor industry. The vulgar and useless
idler, whose energies of mind and body are
rusting for want of occupation, may look
with scorn on the laborer engaged at his
toil. But his scorn is praise; his contempt
an honor.

Flowers have bloomed on prairies, and
passed away, from age to age, unseen by
man, and multitudes of virtues have been
acted out of obscure places, without note
or admiration. The sweetness of both has
gone up to heaven.

In factions, the most ignorant are
always the most violent.

Female Piety.

The gem of all others which most en-
riches the coronet of the lady's character is
unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much
on her person, the enchantment of her mien,
or the strength of her intellect, yet her
loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws a
round the whole, the sweetness and the
power of its charms. She, then, becomes
uneasily in her temper, uneasily in her
desires and associations. The spell which
bowed her affections to things below, is broken,
and she mounts on the wings of hope and
fancy, to the habitation of God, where it is
her delight to hold communion with the
spirits that have been ransomed from the
thrall of earth, and who are wreathed
with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw its magical charm
over many; prizes and conquerors may
bow with admiration at the shrine of her
riches; the sons of science and poetry may
embrace her memory, in history and also in
song, yet piety must be her ornament, her
pearl.

With such a treasure every lofty gratifi-
cation on earth may be purchased; friend-
ship will be doubly sweet; pain and sorrow
shall lose their sting, and the character will
possess a prize above rubies. Life will be
but a pleasant visit on earth, and death will
be an entrance upon a joyful and perpetual
home.

Such is piety. Like a tender flower,
planted in the fertile soil of a woman's heart,
it grows, expanding its foliage, and impart-
ing its fragrance around, till transplanted, it
is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfad-
ing beauty in the paradise of God.

Sowing Seed.

The father of a little lad gave him a
small garden patch to cultivate for himself,
to raise in it whatever flowers or vegetables
he chose. In the autumn, the little boy
gathered from the adjoining fields the seeds
of all kinds of noxious weeds, to sow in his
garden plot. "What," said the father, "I
thought you wished to have beautiful flow-
ers or useful fruit growing in your ground.
Why do you sow the seeds of weeds?"

"And so I do," was his answer. "I ex-
pect these seeds will grow and become beau-
tiful flowers."
As vain and foolish as that answer seems
to you, the little boy may be before me
this afternoon. The little boy that is dis-
obedient, or the little liar or swearer, is
sowing in the garden of his heart all kinds
of noxious weeds, and vain will be the ex-
pectation of the flowers of virtue in his man-
hood. There can be no prospect of being
a good man, unless the boy sows in his
youth the good seed.

Mutual Forbearance.

That house will be kept in a turmoil
where there is no tolerance of each other's
errors, no leniency shown to failings, no meek
submission to injuries, no soft answers to
turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick
of wood upon the anvil and apply fire to
it, it will go out; put on another stick,
and they will burn; add half a dozen, and
you will have a grand conflagration. There
are other fires subject to the same condi-
tions. If one member of a family gets into
a passion, and is let alone, he will cool
down, and possibly be ashamed and repent.
But suppose temper to temper; pile on the
fuel; draw in the others of the group, and
let one harsh answer be followed by another,
and there will soon be a blaze which
will envelop them all in its lurid splendor.

The venerable Philip Henry understood this
well, and when his son Mathew, the Com-
mentator, was married, he sent these lines
to the wedding party:

"Love one another, pray oft together; and see
You never both together angry be;
If one speak fire, rather with water come:
Is one provoked, be the other soft or dumb."

Character.

We may judge of a man's character by
what he loves—what pleases him. If a
person manifests delight in low and sordid
objects—the vulgar song and debasing lan-
guage—in the misfortunes of his fellows, or
cruelty to animals, we may at once deter-
mine the complexion of his character. On
the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty,
truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart
and draw out his affections—we are satis-
fied that he is an upright man. A mild
debauch, shrinks from association with the
good and wise.

Laughter.

Laughter very often shows the bright
side of a man. It brings out his happier
nature and shows of what sort of stuff he is
really made. Somehow we feel as if we
never thoroughly know a man until we hear
him laugh. We do not feel "at home"
with him till then. We do not mean a
mere snigger, but a good, round, hearty
laugh. The solemn sober visage, like a
Sunday's dress, tells us nothing of the man.
He may be very silly or very proud; very
cross or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh,
and we can decipher him at once, and tell
how his heart beats. Carlyle says—"That
no man who has once heartily and wholly
laughed, can be altogether and irrevocably
bad." Much lies in laughter, the cap-
er key wherewith we decipher the whole
man. Some men wear an everlasting bar-
ren simper; in the smiles of others lies a
gold glitter as of ice; the few are unable to
laugh, but only sniff and titter, and snig-
ger from the throat onwards, or, at best,
produce some whiffing, husky exclamation,
as if they were laughing through wool;
of none such comes good. The man who can-
not laugh is only fit for treasons, stratagems
or spoils; and his whole life is already a
treason and a stratagem.

Sabbath Rain.

"It's very bad for the health to sit in
church with wet feet and damp clothes."
Well, it is! At the same time, Sabbath
rain is not worse than the week-day rain,
although there is apparently a much greater
terror of it.

The following considerations may suit the
case of some "fair weather church goers."
1. It is as bad for the minister as for the
people, and yet he must be there. Through
rain and snow he must go, dry if he can,
but if not, he must go. His health is no
better than that of the male members of his
congregation generally, usually not so good.
And if the rain furnishes no excuse for his
absence, it furnishes none for theirs. If
you say it is his business to be there, so is
it theirs; there is one law for both. And,
2. A wedding, a concert, a party, a fair,
seldom wait for the weather. They are
never put off on account of the storm. I
have noticed that when people are excited
they rarely suffer from exposure. If there
was a little more interest in church going,
a little more union in the worshippers,
would it not prove favorable to health?

3. Bad weather reduces a church con-
gregation quite out of proportion to any
other collection of people. Why, the other
evening a Wednesday meeting was given up
on account of the weather, no one but the
minister and one lady coming, (which was
hardly enough to plead the promise and
secure the blessing,) and yet the minister
met some twenty-five people that same
evening assembled in a parlor who seemed
to be quite unconscious that it was raining!

And how get there on foot, without
soiling their silk dresses or damping their
feet, has been a mystery to him ever since.
Here was a religious meeting completely
collapsed, and a social party reduced only
about twenty per cent., and all by the same
storm. How is it that the rain is much
more terrible "hard by the synagogue,"
than it is about town? It is quite true that
"many women and children" are precluded
from attending church in storms. But,
verily, four or five hundred per cent. is too
much to allow for sickness, in a common
congregation. We should be made of sterner
stuff. We should be less the sport of cir-
cumstances. Satan waits not for fair
weather. He does his work in thunder,
lightning, and in rain, and we ought to be
as busy as he. God has never said, "Ye
shall keep my Sabbath and reverence my
sanctuary, except when it storms."

Idle Daughters.

"It is," says Mrs. Ellis, "a most painful
spectacle in families where the mother is the
drudge, to see the daughters elegantly
dressed, reclining at their ease, with their
drawing, their music, or their fancy work,
and their reading; beguiling themselves of
the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and ne-
ver dreaming of their responsibilities but as a
necessary consequence of the neglect of du-
ty, growing weary of their useless lives, lay-
ing hold of every newly invented stimulant
to rouse their drooping energies and blas-
phemy their fate, when they dare not blame
their God, for having placed them where they
are."

"These individuals will often tell you,
with an air of affected compassion—for who
can believe it real?—that 'poor dear moth-
er is working herself to death.'"
"Yet no sooner do you propose that they
should assist her, than they declare she is
quite in her element—in short that she
would never be happy if she had only half
as much to do."

Lovelessness.

It is not your dress, ladies, your expensive
shawl or golden fingers that attract the men
of sense—they look beyond these. It is
your character they study. If you are tri-
fling and loose in your conversation—no mat-
ter if you are as beautiful as an angel, you
have no attractions for them. It is the love-
liness of your nature that wins, and contin-
ues to retain the affections of the heart.
Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to im-
prove their outward looks, while they bes-
tow not a thought on their minds. Fools
may be won by gewgaws, and fashionable
showy dresses; but the wise and substantial
are never caught by such traps. Let mod-
esty be your dress. Use pleasant and agree-
able language, and though you may not be
courted by the fop, the good and the truly
great will love to linger in your steps.

Life's Last Hours.

Life's last hours are grand testing hours.
Death tries all our principles, and lays bare
all our foundations. Vast numbers have
been found to act the hypocrite in life, who
were forced to be honest in the hour of
death. What atheists have owned their
madness, what infidels have denounced
their principles, what worldlings have be-
wailed their folly when death approached!
Misgivings of the heart, that have been
kept secret through life, have come out in
death; and many who seemed all right and
fair for heaven, have had to declare that
they had only been self-deceived. It has
been said, "men cannot dissemble in death."
hence the value of dying testimonies. We
gather the last words, the last acts, the last
experiences; and we treasure them up as
indubitable evidences in favor or against
the character of those that have worn their
value as tests of character, and all have felt
their force.

Dr. Casper, of Berlin, has calculated
that the mortality among bachelors, from
the age of thirty to forty years, is twen-
ty-seven per cent.; while among married
men of the same age, it is only eighteen
per cent. Out of a given number, forty-
one bachelors only reach the age of forty
years; seventy-eight married men reach
that age.

A SKETCH.

By FANNY FERN, of the Boston Olive Branch.

Look here, Mr. Norris, I want somebody
to hold me! I've just been reading an ex-
tract from Blackwood, by a German Pro-
fessor, by the name of Stant, in which, af-
ter commenting most severely upon the
character of Louis Napoleon, he compresses
the pith of the matter into this nutshell—
"But no reliance can be placed on him. In
a word, his character is that of a woman!"
What do you mean by that, you old Ger-
man curmudgeon? Aint women the quiet-
est, patientest, lovingest animals in exis-
tence, when they get all they want? Did
you ever see a woman snarl when her
purse was properly supplied, and she had
gowns enough in her wardrobe? Their
tempers are angelic, if they're only man-
aged right. If you brush a cat's back the
wrong way you must expect to get scratched.
Women always know what they want,
and that's more than half the men do, and
they want it when they ask for it, too,
without any hem's or haw's, or its, or buts.
Aint they full of fun, and smiles and cap-
pers before they're married? And what do
they look like afterwards, with their long
faces, swollen eyes, and hectic morning
gowns, crawling around the house like dys-
peptic caterpillars. When they've been
worshiped like a divinity for six months,
or more, you expect them to hop right off
their pedestal after matrimony, and crouch
down at your feet like a whipped spaniel,
who dare not even growl to himself when
his ears get cuffed.

"Character like that of
a woman?" humpf! As to Louis Na-
poleon, he isn't a man to my taste, nor you
either. No! you ever see a man that had
half the fortitude of a woman? Ask the
doctors about that, if you can catch one
that tells the truth. If a man gets a scratch
on his little finger, the whole house is put
in requisition for sticking plaster, opo-
tendon, Russia salve, and woe knows what.
Then there aint a savior aint in exis-
tence than a man when he's hungry. Go
ask a favor of him sometimes just before
dinner, but don't wait for an answer; and
if the razor don't work right when he is
shaving in the morning, catch up the chil-
dren and clear the coast. And as to pin
money, although all a man can earn would
not pay a wife's wages, yet if you haven't
any affectionate pa, or big-hearted brother,
or accommodating brother-in-law—heaven
help you!

Did you ever know a man whose wife
was sent to the State Prison, who ever
made her a call at that interesting institu-
tion? And did you ever know a woman,
even if she'd had a dozen skulls spoiled over
her head, who didn't bribe jailors and stone
walls till she had got at him, some how or
other, to tell him how she loved him all the
better, the wicked he grew, and the more
people hated him, and how, if he had ab-
used her, she dare say it was more her fault
than his. And what did Knosuth's wife
do for him, you stupid old fool? and what
did the American women of the revolution
do for their husbands? and what will their
female descendants do for you? You beer-
drinking, phlegmatic, tobacco-dried old Ger-
man, if you dare show your mahogany phiz
on this side of the big pond. May you ne-
ver know by experience what this means—

"There'll be a coat on the chair.
There'll be a shawl for somebody.
There'll be a wife's tender care—
Love's fond endearment for somebody.
There'll be the love one's charms.
Soon 'will be welcomed for somebody.
When I have born in my arms,
Oh how blessed will somebody be!"

Good for a Shave.

During the Shimpler days, a well-
known French barber, in Washington, in-
sisted certain peppery-bit notes, which pur-
ported on the face to be redeemable in
specie, at sight, when presented in sums of
not less than five dollars; or singly "good
for a shave" at his establishment.—One
day, while occupied in lathering a customer,
he was accosted by a boy, who mercifully held
out to him two of his notes.

"Vat you want—oh?" inquired Monsieur.
"Master says I'm to get a shillin' for
these two notes, sir!"

"A shilling! Par dieu! can not your
master read? Does he know vat de note
say, 'payable even presented in sums of not
less than five dollars.' Go you lack to
your master, and tell him to read it!"

As the boy vanished, the little barber
looked after him, and exclaimed,
"I do not sink zat he will come back.
Ze note say 'in sums of five dollars,'—and
I only have four dollars and seventy-five
cents."

Bad Recommendation for a Clerkship.
A Chicago friend tells the following oc-
currence, for which he vouches. A young
man, with whom our informant had an ac-
quaintance, but whom he had not seen for
some time, wrote from a distant city, sol-
iciting employment as a dry goods clerk.—
Our friend beat the bush, and finally suc-
ceeded in obtaining a situation for him by
strongly recommending the applicant. In
the course of time the clerk arrived and pre-
sented himself before his friend, with an
immense Afschoot decorated with a long
feather, a ferocious beard, and formidable
moustache! The business man took a
leisure survey of the applicant, and then re-
marked to him—"So you have come to take
the clerkship, have you? I don't think
you will answer the description I have
given of you, at all, but if I hear of any
one that wants to hire an assassin, or a man
to play the villain in melodrama, you may
depend upon my influence!" The clerk
bowed himself out, and returned in the af-
ternoon with a white man's hat on his head,
and with whiskers and moustache reduced
to the "Peace establishment."

Mystery of the American Lakes.

Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but
the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet
deep, is 250 feet below the tide-level of the o-
cean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St.
Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron,
Michigan, and Superior, although their sur-
face is so much higher, are all from their vast
depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake On-
tario. Now, as the discharge through the
river (Detroit, after allowing for the full
probable portion carried off by evaporation,
does not appear by any means equal to the
quantity of water which the three upper
great lakes receive, it has been conjectured
that a subterranean river may run from
Lake Superior to Huron, and from Huron to
Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no
means improbable, and accounts for the sin-
gular fact that salmon and herring are
caught in all the lakes communicating with
the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the
Falls of Niagara must have always existed,
it would puzzle the naturalists to say how
these fish got into the upper lakes without
some such subterranean river; moreover,
any periodical obstruction of this river
would furnish a not improbable solution of
the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.
—[Holland Advocate, (C. W.)]

Trades for Boys.

One half of the miseries among men in
civilized society arises from the want of a
pleasant and profitable employment. Per-
sons without some reputable and profitable
trade or occupation, are left at the mercy
of circumstances, and while they remain
uncontaminated by temptations to vice, gain
at best a precarious subsistence. The
slightest change in affairs around them
throws them out of employment, and leaves
them exposed to evil and selfish passions,
and makes them an easy prey to the sedu-
ctions of vicious and unprincipled men.

Cheerful Music.

The poet Carpani once asked his friend
Haydn how it happened that his church
music was always of an animating, cheerful,
and a gay description. To this Haydn's
answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise.
I write according to the thoughts which I
feel. When I think upon God, my heart
is so full of joy, that the notes dance and
leap, as it were, from my pen; and since
God has given me a cheerful heart, it will
be easily forgiven me that I serve Him with
a cheerful spirit."

Health Insurance.

A thio, cadaverous looking German,
about 50 years of age, entered the office of
a Health Insurance Company in Indiana, a
few days ago, says the Daily Courier, and
inquired—

"Is'te man in vot insures te peoples
belts?"
The agent politely answered, "I attend
to that business, sir."

"Vell, I want mine belts insured; vot
you charge?"
"Different prices," answered the agent,
"from three to ten dollars a year; pay ten
dollars a year and you get ten dollars a
week in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Myusier, "I want ten dol-
lars vort."
The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vell, I ish sick all te time. I've shusht
out to bed too or free hours te say, unt te
doctor says he can't do nothing more good
for me."

"If that's the state of your health," re-
turned the agent, "we can't insure it. We
only insure persons who are in good health."
At this Myusier bristled up with anger.

"You must think I'm a fool; vot you think
I come to pay you ten dollars for insuring my
belt, can I vas velt?"

A Sharp Reply.—"How do you feel with
such a shocking looking coat on?" said a
young clerk of some pretensions, one morn-
ing, to old Roger.

"I feel," said old Roger, looking at him
steadily with one eye half closed, as if tak-
ing aim at the victim—"I feel, young man,
as if I had a cat which has been paid for
—a luxury of feeling which I think you
will never experience."

The other day, one of widow B's ad-
mirers was complaining of the toothache.—
Mrs. B's smart boy immediately spoke
up—"Well, sir, why don't you do as ma-
does? She takes her teeth out, and puts
'em back whenever she wants 'em." A few
minutes afterwards, the boy was whipped
on some pretence or other.

What a Man Can Live Upon.—The vege-
tarians will find an argument for their anti-
pathy to flesh, in the result of some experi-
ments made in the Glasgow prison, where
it was found that ten persons gained four
pounds of flesh each in two months, eating
for breakfast eight ounces of oatmeal made
into porridge, with a pint of buttermilk;
for dinner, three pounds of boiled potatoes;
for salt; for supper, five ounces of oat-
meal porridge, with one half pint of butter-
milk, which cost two pence three farthings
per day. Ten others gained three and a
half pounds of flesh, eating six pounds of
boiled potatoes daily, taking nothing with
them but salt. Ten others ate the same
amount of porridge and buttermilk, with-
out the potatoes, as the first ten, but for
dinner had soup; they lost one and a quar-
ter pounds of flesh each; and twenty oth-
ers, who had less potatoes, but a half
pound of meat for dinner, diminished in
size like wire. From this it would appear
that potatoes were better diet than smaller
quantities of animal food, at least for
persons in confinement; the meat eaters, if
they had been allowed ordinary exercise,
which an individual usually takes when in
freedom, might have exhibited a very dif-
ferent result.

Not a Bad One.

The Washington Commonwealth has the
following joke, at the expense of the re-
cently appointed Associate Judge of the
Court of Quarter Sessions, which looks on-
ly one ingredient—truth—to be first-rate.

A capital joke is told of a well known
Pittsburgh Auctioneer, recently appointed
Associate Judge of one of the courts of Al-
legheny county. The story runs thus:—
During the delivery of an unconsciously long
and prosy speech to the jury, his Honor, who for several nights
previous, had been broken of his rest, fell
into a comfortable doze, which for some
time he was permitted to enjoy, till the at-
torney, commenting upon the value of cer-
tain articles involved in the controversy,
had occasion to use the term "sixty-two
and a-half," whereat his Honor becoming
partially aroused, and fancying himself in
his auction room, hammer in hand, sang
out in that stentorian voice for which he
was so remarkable—"Sixty-two and a-half, an
'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, all done gent'men,
'an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, why gent-
'men, will you let property be sacrificed in
that way, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf,
—not the third of the value of it—an' 'alf,
an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, why, gent'men,
it is pos—" At this stage of the "sale," his
Honor was suddenly restored to entire
consciousness, by the uncontrollable merriment
of the audience, and has never since
engaged in the business of auctioneering on
the bench.

Beautiful Sentiment.

A man without some sort of religion is,
at best, a poor reprobate, the foot-ball of
destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity
and to the wondrous eternity that is with-
in him; but a woman without it is even
worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow
without color, a flower without perfume.

A man may in some sort tie his frail
hopes and honors, with weak, shifting
ground tackle, to his business of the world;
but a woman, without that anchor which
they call Faith, is a drift and a wreck. A
man may clumsily continue a kind of re-
sponsibility or motive, but can find no basis
in any other system of right action than
that of spiritual faith. A man may craze
his thoughts and his brain to thought-
fulness in such poor barbarous as Fame
and Reputation may stretch before him;
but a woman, where can she put her hope
in storms if not in Heaven?

And that sweet trustfulness—that abid-
ing love—that enduring hope, mellowing
every scene of life, lighting them with the
pleasantest radiance; when the world's cold
storms break like an army with smoking can-
non—what can bestow it all but a holy sol-
itude to what is stronger than an army with
cannon? Who that has enjoyed the love
of a God-loving mother, but will echo the
thought with energy, and hallow it with a
tear?

A curious decision has been come to
by one of the charitable societies of
France.—That all indigent persons in the
habit of receiving assistance from the So-
ciety, who shall continue to keep a dog in
their possession, shall be struck from the
list of applicants entitled to aid. A large
number of the prescribed breeds were de-
spatched the next day. It certainly is some-
what impudent for individuals who live
upon public benevolence to have an unne-
cessary mouth to feed; and the French au-
thorities are always glad of any excuse for
diminishing the number of dogs, such is
their tendency to hydrophobia. During 8
months of the year the life of a Parisian
dog is hardly preferable to death, with such
permanency he is muzzled and tied to his
kennel, and with such unending worming
is his whole existence laden.

Enormous Profits of Patents.—The most
enormous profits have been realized by the
assignees of Woodworth's planing machine
during the twenty-four years the patent
has existed. It is stated that James G.
Wilson has received in sales, assignments,
and tariffs \$2,131,752. John Gibson, of
Albany, has received near as large a sum.
Charles Gould, of Albany, has also received
a very large sum. Wilson, it is further
stated, is in the receipt of \$1 for every
1000 feet planed in 100 mills, each of
which turn off 10,000 feet each day.

Immense Contract.—A contract for build-
ing the Terre Haute and Alton (Illinois)
Railroad has been entered into by Messrs.
Willis Phelps, Wm. Matton and James
Barnes, of Springfield, Mass. This road ex-
tends 17½ miles, entirely across the south-
ern part of Illinois. These gentlemen have
contracted to build the road, furnish the
iron, build the depots, cars, locomotives, &c.,
putting the entire road in running order,
within three years, for the round sum of
three millions of dollars. The route is
comparatively an easy one, and it is believed
that the road will be completed within two
years.

It is said that when earth is sung to
the surface when digging a well, pits will
spring up, which are not found in the sur-
rounding country, seeds having quickened
in light and air which had lain buried dur-
ing unknown ages—no magical illustration
of the way in which forgotten things are
brought up from the bottom of one's mem-
ory.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY

MAGAZINE.
THE Fourth Volume of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* is completed by the issue of the present number. The Publishers embrace the opportunity of renewing the expression of their thanks to the public and the press, for the extraordinary degree of favor with which its successive numbers have been received. Although it has but just reached the close of its second year, its regular circulation is believed to be at least twice as great as that of any similar work ever issued in any part of the world.

The Magazine will be continued in the same general style, and upon the same plan as heretofore. Its local character will be to furnish, at the lowest price, and in the briefest and the greatest possible amount of the useful and entertaining literary productions of the present age. We deem it by no means indifferent to the highest development of culture, it seeks primarily to place before the great masses of the people, in every section of the

country, and in every walk of life, the most attractive and instructive selections from the current literature of the day. No degree of labor or expense will be spared upon any department. The most gifted and popular authors of the country will be solicited to fill its pages, and the pictorial illustrations by which every number is embellished are of the best style, and by the most distinguished artists; the selections for its pages are made from the widest range and with the greatest care; and nothing will be left undone, either in providing material, or in its outward dress, which will tend in any degree to make it more worthy the remarkable favor with which it has been received.

The Magazine will contain regularly as follows:

First—One or more original articles upon some topic of general interest, written by some popular writer, and illustrated by him taken in thirty wood engravings, executed in the highest style of art.

Second—Copious selections from the current periodical literature of the day, with tales of the most distinguished authors, such as Dickens, Bulwer, Lever, and others—chosen always for their literary merit, popular interest, and general utility.

Third—A Monthly record of the events of the day, foreign and domestic, prepared with care and accurate freedom from prejudice and partiality, of every kind.

Fourth—Critical notices of the books of the day, written with ability, candor, and fairness, designed to give the public a clear and sensible estimate of the important works constantly assumed from the press.

Fifth—A Monthly Summary of European Intelligence concerning Books, Authors, and whatever else has interest and importance for the cultivated reader.

Scratch—An Editor's Easy Chair, or Drawings which will be devoted to literary and general gossip, memoranda of the topics talked about in social circles, graphic sketches of the most interesting minor matter of the day, anecdotes of literary men, sentences of interest from papers, worth reprinting for length, and generally an agreeable and entertaining collection of literary miscellany.

The publishers trust that it is not necessary for them to reiterate their assurances in this matter. It shall ever be admitted to the pages of the *Magnifying Glass* in the slightest degree of interest or sympathy to any personal sentiment. They will seek "contributions" to enliven the public's healthy, natural affections, and to improve the character, as well as please the taste, of their readers. They will not

to make their Magazine the most complete repository of what-ever is most useful and as acceptable to the current literary productions of the day.

Harpers New Monthly Magazine is issued in 12 volumes on the first production of the month in which it is dated. Each Number contains 16 columns of text, two pages, in double columns; each year the comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictures, Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fa-bians; a copious Chronicle of current events and important notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers for June and December.

TEXAS.—The Magazine may be obtained of the booksellers, or from the Publishers at FRANK FULTON'S, 202 N. FULTON STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The publishers will supply specimens gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs on liberal terms; and mail and city subscribers on agreement is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied any time.

* The publishers would give notice that they have no agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the Magazine from agents or dealers must look to them for the supply of the work.

May 17

Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicism.
IHE undersigned, having been duly appointed
 Agent for the sale of this truly valuable

...and, indeed, would temporarily make the existence of Ladies and Gentlemen as (distinct) as the existence of the sun and moon. But, alas! the latter has altered its position, and is now, as before, where it was, and where it should be, and its happy adaptation to the core of all the distressing discords for which it is offered; being, thus, no longer essential to the respectable female, whether married or single, and usually known in the name of FEMALE COMPLAINANTS.

...and, with all their accompanying evils, (howsoever severe,) no matter how severe, or of how long standing.

That this CATHOLICON is in every way necessary to the confidence of the afflicted, and a sufficient guarantee to the satisfaction of the patient, is the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the

MEDICAL FACULTY
in the United States, and also in the colonies.

Testimonials given in the pamphlets from Ladies' Societies and Churches of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure-all," but is recommended especially for the above named complaints, and is very efficacious in their nature and consequences, and will, in all cases, have beneficial results of the physical and mental of the most permanent kind.

It is suitable for all climates, to a degree beyond that of other preparations, and other malady to which the human system is subject.

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by the highest medical authority, (see pamphlet), are all VERIFIABLE, and are not associated with any article inimical to the human economy.

ET Pamphlets can be had gratis at my Dispensary.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent,
Druggist, Georgetown.

P. B. Peckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.
 L. D. Fleming, M. D., New Bedford, Mass.
 D. A. Foote, M. D., Saratoga, N. Y.
 M. B. Mills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.
 W. W. Reese, M. D., City of New York.
 John C. Orriek, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
 W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.

Otto Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's husband, (the N. Y. Musical World tells the rest of the world) is the son of one of the richest merchants in Hamburg, Germany. His grandfather is proprietor of the gigantic Silk Merchant's House, that has three establishments; one in London, a second in Hamburg, and the third in Leipzig. Otto Goldschmidt was, therefore, Jenny Lind's equal in wealth, needed none of her money, and cared not a pin for it. Many years ago, when the Swedish Nightingale was a poor birdling, without friends or money, Otto Goldschmidt's father, (being as sagacious as he was wealthy, and as benevolent as he was sagacious), protected, aided and fostered her; and it may be that the merry young Otto, who was a charming little fellow, with a soul full of genius and loving to a fault, said many kind things to the gentle and talented Swede, was crossed by her in return, and learned to love her so well when a child that he could not overcome his affection when he became a man; and so, of course, it overcame him. He was Mendelssohn's favorite pupil, and early exhibited remarkable musical talents; and the fair Swede doubtless felt that interest and affection for the boy that the child of genius ever feels for beings of like organizations. They who know the human heart will not think strange, after reading thus far, that Jenny Lind should have loved Otto; and each loving the other, it is not wonderful that they should have been married; it is only wonderful that they were not married before.

This is a very pretty story, and, doubtless, every word of it true.

Touching Incident.—The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident: "An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle some two weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents at Louisville. After a tedious passage and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans last Monday night, on board the Alexander Scott, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children, and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now 'sleeps well' in the new green earth of her new-made home. How strange, how sorrowful, and how touching are the incidents of life!"

Miraculous Escape from Death in Baltimore County.—We learn from the Westminster Carillonian that on Sunday last Mrs. Worthington, widow of the late Hon. J. T. H. Worthington, of Baltimore county, with her little son, four years of age, was returning in a carriage from the house of a friend, near Dover, the horses became unmanageable in the middle of a small stream they were crossing, and after rearing and plunging, freed themselves from the carriage. The driver jumped out to secure them, when the vehicle, containing Mrs. W. and son, was swept down the stream and lodged against a tree in the meadow; the water continued to rise, and the carriage threatened every instant to upset. Fortunately, at this moment, three colored men, belonging to Messrs. Gore and Forney, came up, and instantly plunged into the water, swam to the carriage, rescued Mrs. W. and son, and bore them to the shore. The carriage was subsequently found two hundred yards beyond, a complete wreck. The life of Mrs. W. was for some time despaired of after she reached home, in consequence of the great efforts she made to save her child. The colored men deserve every commendation for their noble conduct on the occasion.

Magnificent Field.—Major J. Jones, of Wheatland, of New Castle county, Del., has the present season, in wheat, a field of three hundred acres without a single fence or ditch or hedge or any other obstruction—save the fence which surrounds it. This is one of the richest fields in the State, as he has lately placed \$1000 worth of guano on it. He has just purchased two of the finest of Hussey's Reaping Machines, to gather the immense crop, which he will undoubtedly raise.

Flower Culture.—The most delightful and healthy employment for ladies is the culture of flowers. The general superintendence of a garden is generally found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that commencing with nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. The tending of flowers has ever appeared a fitting care for the young and beautiful. They then dwell, as it were, among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on the ear from those sweet blossoms to which they appertain the dew and the sunbeams.

Investment in Duelling.—A novel duel occurred week before last at Eddyville, Ky. Two young blonds of that city, becoming offended at some imaginary insult, a challenge was passed and accepted, as both thought nothing but blood could wash out the insult. The terms on which the challenge was accepted were these:—That they should meet at a doctor's office, and be bled until one or the other should be satisfied. They accordingly met, and the doctor opened a vein for them. They bled, until both becoming extremely weak, and looking as white as their own linen, pronounced themselves satisfied, and descended the bloody affair.

From an official statement just published, it appears the number of persons whom Louis Napoleon caused to be condemned after the coup d'etat of the 2nd of December, was 9,144. A large proportion of these were sent to Cayenne, and the remainder were mostly conveyed to Algeria.

During the session of the Baltimore Grand Jury, last week, an Israelite witness being asked his Christian name, naively replied, "I have no Christian name! I'm a Hebrew."

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan.—The facts as to the killing of his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for this fearful devotion to liquor, which has long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at last probably led him to a felon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in his Chicago Democrat:

Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor, as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has seen him and lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstemious man for months together will indeed pity him. When sober, he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him, there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober, he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk. Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer, and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in all times of great revivals are said to have equalled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length his old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Christian. But again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of nature's noblest of women, his wife, secured for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his sprees, and he lost his reelection. Like most politicians, he left off miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Prussia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Hannegan. We now have in our mind three in our own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wished he was in poor Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What an awful commentary this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a useful man; but there is greater probability that he will commit suicide.

This tragedy will do much towards enacting the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana, and we can almost predict it will be enacted at the next session of the Legislature.

Great Fishing.—Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, late U. S. Minister to Sweden, and S. J. Hale, Esq., together with a couple of other gentlemen, caught in the Peconic Bay, on the 24th ult., in two hours and five minutes, eight hundred and sixty-two porpoises, some of which weighed three pounds and a half.

The population of London is, roundly, 2,362,000. If the averages of the last fifty years continue, in thirty-one years from this time it will be double, or nearly 5,000,000.

Profitable Voyage.—The whale ship Saratoga, lately arrived at New Bedford, has been absent 32 months. The whole proceeds of the voyage amounted to \$123,000, exceeding that of any cargo ever arrived at that port.

Singular Fact.—A boy residing near Pittsburgh who had been very deaf for years, recently received a kick from a horse which he hears as acutely as ordinary persons.

Kossuth's visit to America. according to the Tribune, is now drawing to a close. He will soon leave for England where his children are, and where he designs to remain until the expected outbreak upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution.

Rarity.—On the 19th inst., two brothers, Adam and Anthony Delisle, were found guilty of murder in New Orleans with the penalty, it being optional with the jury to find the prisoners guilty with capital punishment or without. This is the first case in many years, except that of a man named Scares, whose sentence was commuted, in which a jury has brought in a verdict, with the death penalty, against a white person, in New Orleans, and since the hanging of the negroess Pauline, six or seven years ago, no execution of white or black has taken place there.

Sunday Amusements in the Crescent City.—There was a bull and bear fight in New Orleans on Sunday, the 24th, for the amusement of the pious boys of the Crescent City. Some six or seven thousand persons assembled, and the fight, after lasting two hours, was declared a draw game. Both the bull and the bear were of extraordinary size and power.

Electricity Applied to Whaling.—The New Bedfordites have a new idea. They apply electricity to the taking of whales. An electro-galvanic battery is placed in a boat, which is attached by a metallic wire to a harpoon. It is capable of throwing into the body of the whale eight tremendous strokes of electricity in a second, or 480 in a minute, paralyzing in an instant the muscles of the whale, and depriving it of all power of motion, if not actually of life.

Pretty Piece of Altruism.—The White Mountains are, like the Niagara Falls or the Tyrolian Alps, the pantheistic prints upon the page of nature to make man pause in his perusal.

Telegram from Congress.—Ten o'clock A. M. "Don't nothing." Two o'clock P. M. "Restin' for nothin'." Six o'clock P. M. "Gettin' their pay for nothin'."

Collision and Loss of Life.—NEW ORLEANS, May 31st.—The ship Tennessee, from this port for Havre, arrived yesterday, and reports that in the Gulf stream, on Friday night, she came in collision with the barque Fairmount, from Genoa, for Philadelphia, and sank her in a few minutes. The first mate and one seaman were saved—the remainder, consisting of the captain, a lady passenger, and 8 seamen perished. The night was dark, with a high wind, and she was unable to render any assistance. The Tennessee is much injured.

Sad Effects of Intemperance.—A sad case of the effects of an inordinate appetite was presented in the streets of Newark, N. J., on Monday morning. A man who had formerly been, as he said, Principal of the High School of Frankfort, Ky., who appeared to be liberally educated, and a man of intellect, was begging his way to Bloomingdale, N. Y. He attracted the notice of some charitable citizens, who are interested in education, and they provided for his immediate wants.

An Old Pedestrian.—The Fairfax (Va.) News has the following account of an extraordinary feat: "Mr. John Shield, who is now in his 92d year, started from his residence in this county on the morning of the 4th instant, and walked all the way to Alexandria the same day—being full eighteen miles! On the following Tuesday, he left Alexandria on his return, and after walking upwards of a mile he discovered that he had forgotten a package belonging to him; he was therefore obliged to retrace his steps, and after securing the missing parcel he again commenced his journey, and reached this place early the same evening! All things considered, this 'round trip' of our venerable fellow-citizen is one of the most remarkable on record."

Jerusalem and M. de Rothschild.—One of our correspondents at Constantinople, under the date of April 1st, (the first of April!) announces the following original solution by the Divan of the vexatious question of the Holy Places. The four Patriarchs of Syria are to be given up to M. de Rothschild in exchange for a sum of 500,000,000 francs, (about 125,000,000 of dollars.) to be paid into the treasury of the Sultan. For a sum of fifty millions France will assist from her pretensions, founded, as she says, on ancient treaties; and half that sum is to be paid to Russia and England, in lieu of their claims.

It is not known as yet what title M. de Rothschild will assume, whether that of king, emir, bashaw or bey, but it is certain that he intends to rebuild Jerusalem and Antioch, and restore the temple of Solomon and Jerusalem, according to the descriptions of the Old Testament. In the new Jerusalem there is to be an exchange, theatre, and chapels for every kind of worship. Besides this the new monarch intends to establish a line of steamboats from Marseilles to Beyrout, and to connect Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli and St. John d'Acre with his capital by a net of railways, &c. But I ought perhaps to apologize for any notice of such a romance.—Paris Correspondence Christian Advocate.

Power of Lightning.—During the gust on Sunday evening week, we learn from the Baltimore American, that a large oak tree on the country seat of John Kirby was completely demolished. About ten feet from the ground it was rent, and a part of the tree, weighing perhaps half a ton, was carried a distance of about three hundred feet, while the part left standing was splintered as the small fibres of a broom.

Anecdote.—A friend tells the following anecdote, which he pronounces decidedly good:—

One of the storekeepers of this place, a few days since, purchased of an Irish woman, a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, "he weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Sure," it is yet own fault, if they are light, said Biddy, in reply to the complaint of the buyer, "its yer own fault, sir—for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here meself, that I had in the other end of the scales when I weighed 'em?"

The storekeeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

Strawberries sell in Boston at 25 cents a mouthful.—Sun.

That's nothing—in this place they charge you sixpence to look at them, and a dime to smell them. In fact, a fellow wanted to charge us three cents the other day for telling us that he saw a lot!—Hol. Standard.

V. B. PALMER is agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, 222 N. B. Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Mr. S. E. COHLEN, is also duly authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, and to accept for the same, in the City of Philadelphia. Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12 to 4 18
Wheat,	92 to 1 00
Rye,	75 to 80
Corn,	55 to 60
Oats,	35 to 40
Ref. Cattle,	7 00 to 8 25

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. B. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. JONATHAN ADAMS, to Miss BARBARA S. KEMPER—both of this county.

On Thursday last, the Rev. L. Gehrbart, Mr. HEZKIAH TRINE, of Hanover, to Miss SAMUEL WYERS, near New Bedford.

At Somerset, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Babb, Rev. F. BENTLEY, of Bedford, Pa. (late of Gettysburg Seminary) to Miss REX, daughter of Hon. George C. Thompson, of Somerset.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. S. Gathens, Mr. JACOB FISHER, to Miss CATHERINE SHEPHERD—both of Somerset township.

On the 22d ult., Miss SUSANNA COLLINS, of this county, aged 21 years 8 months and 22 days.

On the 1st inst., ZACHARIAH E., son of Mr. Isaac Leeper, of Cumberland township, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Died.

On the 5th inst., after a protracted illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. BARBARA C. LIP, of Gettysburg, widow of a Christian Clerk, deceased, aged 75 years 1 month and 6 days.

On the 24th ult., in New York, Mrs. ABIGAIL PETER, aged 90 years 2 months and 31 days.

Cannibalism in Martinique.—A Martinique journal states that a negro and a negress of Macouba, near St. Pierre, have been arrested for cannibalism. Four years ago a wild cutter, named Benoit, surprised three negroes and a negress in a hut devouring a child that had been murdered. The cannibals resolved at first to murder Benoit to ensure secrecy, but at length they consented to spare him on condition of his joining in their horrible repast, and taking an oath never to reveal what he had seen. The man kept his oath until, by a quarrel between two of the cannibals (the other two had died since the event in question), the fact transpired, and they were arrested. Benoit then came forward and revealed the details.

A Freak of Nature.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus states that Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, has a negro woman that gave birth some ten days back, to twin female children joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their bodies are joined by the back bone running into one at the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE White voters of Adams county are requested to assemble at the place of holding their township elections in their respective boroughs and townships, on

Saturday the 12th day of June next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent each borough and township in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate and present candidates to be supported at the approaching Election for the several offices to be filled at that election—to appoint a County Convention, and to attend to such other duties as the interest of the party may require.

By resolution of the County Committee, no delegate in the County Convention is to be placed on the Ticket for nomination, as a candidate, and all votes taken in selecting candidates will be a viva voce.

By order of the County Committee.

May 31. A. R. STEVENSON, CHAIRMAN.

MONEY LOST!

There has been a considerable sum of money lost somewhere in the Borough of Gettysburg—the precise amount not exactly known.—One of the notes is a \$100 bill, of Virginia. A very liberal reward will be given to any person who has found the same, and will return it. Intelligence left at the "Sentinel" Office, will reach the person who has lost the money.

Gettysburg, June 7.

2 fresh Milch Cows,

for sale. Inquire at this Office.

June 7.

CHURCH EDIFICE FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Ardenville Church will offer for sale, on Saturday the 29th of June, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the old edifice known as a Church in said village. Attendance given, and all terms made known by

DAVID BECHTOLD, } To succeed.
JOHN WERNER, }

June 7.

NEW GOODS.

WM. W. PAXTON has constantly on hand, at his Store in Gettysburg, a very large and full assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

of Eastern and Home manufacture, which he is selling at extremely low prices, and can suit all customers in sizes, quality and prices.

Silk Hats for \$1.

Moleskin \$4, fine quality, Phil'a. make.

Slouch Fur Hats, 50 cents to \$1.

Slouch Fur Hats, from \$1 to 3.

Leghorn and Braid Hats of all sizes, for Men, Boys and Children.

Gentlemen's Boots, \$1 \$74.

Very best Home made, \$3 75.

Ladies Shoes from 311 cts. to \$1 \$74.

Ladies Gaiters, all colors, warranted.

A very large assortment of Children's Shoes of every description and style.

Come one, come all, you can be suited. Arrangements are made in furnish all goods promptly in our line of business. Call TWO DOORS below the Post Office, in Chambersburg street.

June 7.

\$100 TO \$200 PER MONTH!

THE ABOVE SUM CAN EASILY BE MADE

By any industrious man of respectable address, who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (or begin with) of

FROM \$25 TO 50 DOLLARS.

By engaging with the SUBSCRIBERS IN THE

BOOK AGENCY BUSINESS

Whose Publications are very Saleable, AND WHICH THE PEOPLE WILL BUY!

For full particulars, apply to our office, or to the Post Master and members and dates of the same retained.

No books kept or sold by us of an immoral tendency.

A Wholesale Price List, with Full Directions for operations, will be forwarded on application, Post-paid, to

GEORGE H. DERBY & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

Buffalo, N. Y. (Not New York.)

June 7.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Good Likenesses as Low as \$1!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a permanent Daguerreotype Gallery, in the house formerly kept as a Temperance house in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the Diamond, where he is prepared, at all times, and in all weathers, to take

CAPITALISTS, ATTEND!
MINERAL MILLS
AT PUBLIC SALE.

BEING desirous of going to the West, I will sell

On Saturday the 26th day of June next, on the premises, the Property known for three-fourths of a century as

COBEAN'S MILL,

situate on Marsh creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., three miles west of Gettysburg, and near the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Jacob Plank, Samuel Cobean, and J. S. Crawford and Francis Bream, Esqrs., containing

67 Acres of Valuable Land,

principally Bottom. The improvements consist of

2 TWO-STORY LOG

Dwelling houses

the one having a Stone Back Building attached, with Stabling to each, Carriage house and Corncrib, Bake Ovens, Dry house, and other Out buildings. There is a well of good water at the door of one of the houses, and a pump in it; and excellent Gravel to each building.

THE MILL IS NEW,

being put into operation on the 1st of January, 1851. It is three stories high: the basement story stone, of superior material and workman ship; the other 2 stories, frame, weather-boarded and painted in the best manner—with Spouting, Lightning Conductor, &c. There are two over-shoot Water wheels, with 4 Run of Stones, 2 Flouring, and 2 Country stones, (warranted good). Other part of which will drive all the machinery. There is a Corn and Plaster Breaker, Smut machine, Hopper, Grain and Flour Elevators; also Grain Conveyors to fill the Grain bins in two floors; Friction Hoisting gears at both ends of the Mill, where loading and unloading can be done with convenience at the same time, having an open road around the building. The gearing is spur and bevel, principally cast iron, with wooden gears. The building and machinery is all of the very best material that could be procured, and for durability, convenience and finish has been pronounced by many competent judges as unsurpassed in the County. There is also

A SAW-MILL,

which does a good business annually. The old Mill house might be used to advantage for other Machinery, being now occupied as a Cooper shop. There is also a large

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

with two hearths, with shoveling and Coal sheds attached. There is a thriving

YOUNG ORCHARD,

of about 100 trees, nearly all bearing, besides a large number of Peach, Pear, Plum and Apricot trees. There is also on this property a valuable

MINERAL SPRING,

the water of which has been analyzed and pronounced to contain rare and valuable properties.

The Land is in a good state of cultivation, with a full proportion of LIME, and under good fence—a large portion of which is pastured and put up during the last two or three years.

This property is located in a healthy, well cultivated and productive neighborhood, convenient to Churches of different denominations, Schools and Factories; and stands second to none in the County as a business place. It would be a very excellent location for a COUNTRY STORE, as Produce could be taken into the Mill in exchange for Merchandise.

Any person wishing to purchase property of this description and desirous of having more land, can be accommodated with

121 Acres of very valuable Land,

with good improvements, and in a high state of cultivation, by calling on my brother, SAMUEL COBEAN, whose property is adjoining, and which were originally one Tract.

As property of this description is seldom in market, Capitalists would do well to call and see it, as I will sell it so as to guarantee the purchaser at least SEVEN PER CENT. upon the whole capital invested.

The terms will be made accommodating, and possession can be had either on the 1st of October ensuing, or on the 1st of April, 1853.

Any person wishing to view the property, will please call upon the subscriber residing there, on who will show the same, and give every desired information.

Sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M. on said day. Terms will be made known by a journey to Washington.

EDWARD M. COBEAN, Esq., deceased.

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The Presidency.
In selecting candidates for the Presidency, the relative claims of individuals have ceased to be important. It is not conceded by either party that any man has a right to demand the nomination as his due. The office is too high, its duties and responsibilities too great, too many interests are involved in the choice that may be made, to allow it to be decided upon personal considerations, or upon any lower ground than that of the general good. Since the days of ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, there is no man whose personal pretensions and claims would be allowed to override the interests and to jeopardize the success of the political party to which he may belong. The question for the Democratic Convention to settle at Baltimore will be, not who has the most valid claim upon the party for a nomination, but who as candidate will give that party the greatest strength in the coming canvass. So in the Whig Convention, neither Mr. FILLMORE nor General SCOTT, nor even Mr. WEBSTER, will be regarded as having an absolute right to the nomination, nor will their relative claims to that selection be the matter to be weighed and settled on that occasion. For deciding that point a National Convention would certainly not be needed. The Whig party proposes to put forth another effort to establish Whig principles, who shall command the greatest popular strength, and thus contribute the most towards success. It is for this end that representatives of the Whig party of the Union are to assemble in Convention; and just so far as they shall lose sight of it and seek other objects, either of personal or sectional ascendancy, either the gratification of personal hostilities or the attainment of local influence and control, just so far will they forfeit the confidence reposed in them, and do injustice to the party they profess to represent.—*N. Y. Times.*

Correspondence of the Lancaster Examiner.

New York, May 30, 1852.

It is not many years since that all the laboring work in this city, and towards the South, was done by free darkies, and even many of the common drinking shops were kept by colored gentlemen. By and by 'Pat' found his way here, and by degrees ousted out darky from the shops and the hool, leaving the latter sole possessor of the white-wash brush and the polishing of boots. 'Pat' then turned waiter and barber, and effectually closed all the avenues to preferment and honor. It was not only the case with the men, but 'Biddy' successfully shoved out 'Dinah' from the griddle and wash tub, so that it is a rare thing now-a-days to see a colored woman servant.

In a few years another change took place. 'Hans' from Faderland, with his pipe and belt trousseau, came shuffling along, and in a short time tackled 'Pat' for the honors that he had deprived darky of. Hans was found strong and able to work; he worked for less wages, and lived on black bread and beer, and got fat at that. In a short time 'Pat' found more than his match, and he had to give way to the patient, plodding Dutchman; so that now he does a large share of the laboring work in the large cities, particularly the carpenters' part. In the way of beer and rum shops and groceries, Hans has completely secured the trade to himself. He gets rich where an American would perish outright, a darky half starve, and an Irishman be ruined. He makes a good dinner of a stale cracker, mouldy cheese, and damaged ham or herring; and when the labors of the day are over, he stows himself beneath the counter and dreams of lager beer and Bologna sausages. Well, the Dutchman's day is coming. He is bound to go to leeward, and who is to be his successor? The 'Signs' say, John Chinaman will surely give him notice to quit as Hans did Pat, or the latter, Pompey.

The Chinese are crossing the Pacific in thousands. Already they have taken upon themselves the burden of the rough laborers in California; they will come here—first to the south. They will effectually sever the chains of slavery by working for wages that the blacks cannot be supported at, and planters will find it to their advantage to have industrious, intelligent, ingenious Chinamen, to ignorant blacks. Then John Chinaman will get north by degrees, and he will in time supersede Hans and Pat in the rough toils of digging and delving; and as he can live on a cent's worth of rice a day, and get dogs and rats for nothing, he will make a fortune at six pence a day. This sign, you will perceive, has two very important bearings—the suppression of slavery and the reduction of the price of labor to almost nothing. The first no man will probably regret, provided the negro race can be shipped to Africa as colonists—an act their own sense ought to be leading them to now, if they could only foresee the troubles they will yet have. The second will certainly be deplored. The price of labor is one of the soundest criteria of the political economist takes, as to the condition of the people, in any country. Twenty years ago when the mechanic got good wages and had plenty to eat at a fair price, with a house to live in at a moderate rent, who ever heard of land reforms, homestead bills, or vote yourself a farm? Now you cannot enter a workshop but you find the whole topic of discussion to be—the mechanic is ruined, his wages won't support him and his family, rents and provisions take all a man earns, he cannot afford a dollar for a day's pleasure, and he toils and grumbles at his fate. Hard as is the mechanic's lot now, it will yet be harder, or I am very much mistaken. Emigration makes and unmakes a country; it has made this—it may ruin it; and if cheap labor has anything to do with its destruction, it is fast tending towards its accomplishment. Is it any wonder then that the mechanic talks about land reform, and wanting a farm, when he sees the hand writing on the wall? and is he to take warning in time?

African Mode of Choking Curiosity.—The Landers in Africa were dreadfully tormented by the trade curiosity of the natives, who almost suffocated them by crowding to and about their tents. On complaining of this nuisance to the chief of one place, he said:—"Take your gun and kill a few; you have my leave to slaughter as many as you please. After you have cut off the heads of some of them, the rest will not molest you."

A new machine for splitting timber.—A new machine for splitting timber, used in making matches, has been lately introduced in Augusta, Ga. It splits, with ease, twenty thousand a minute, or one million an hour, and turns out its sticks, ready to be dipped.

Ireland.
The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland stated, in answer to a deputation, who waited on him to bespeak his good offices in favor of Smith O'Brien, that he could not recommend his petition. His Excellency's answer was extremely unfavorable. Though the exercise of high treason, the lives of Mr. O'Brien and his associates were spared by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with unusual indulgence in the places of their exile; even the measures of restraint, rendered necessary by their own conduct, have been of short duration. It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might have been expected, but that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place—in one case with success; and that none of the persons, on whose behalf my interference is solicited, have expressed contrition for their crime, or manifested any sign of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives. Under these circumstances I do not consider myself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her majesty's favorable consideration.

The Galway Packet notices as an unerring symptom of the advent of better times the remarkable decrease in the number of paupers at present receiving relief in the workhouse of that union, as compared with the corresponding period last year; the falling off amounting to no less than 1,235 souls. The same authority furnishes the following remarkable statement with respect to the unchecked progress of the Irish exodus:—"We regret to perceive that emigration still continues to thin the ranks of our already decimated population. Numbers are daily departing from different parts of the country, and the majority of these consists not of the poor impoverished cottiers or the half-furnished laborers, but of the comfortable, and we might also say, wealthy portion of the farming population who appear to be flying from the country, while yet they have the means to procure for themselves, in a foreign land, a respectable means of subsistence."

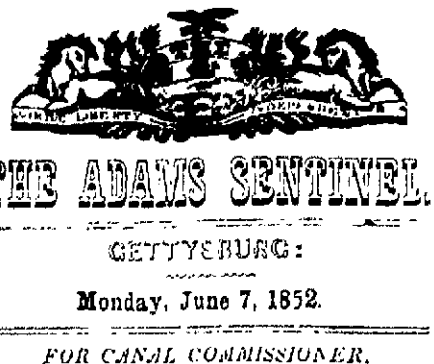
Successful Forgery in Philadelphia.—A young man named Graham, about 25 years of age, who two years ago deserted from Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, where he went by the name of Reilly, is charged in Philadelphia with having forged the endorsement upon a draft for \$500, last week, which was paid by Messrs. Drexel & Co., of that city. The Ledger says:—Graham was employed, in November last, by Mr. George Chacon, Spanish Consul of this city, as a clerk, at his store on the wharf, and boarded at the same house with him. He then called himself Louis Charles Clarence Graham, and had been introduced to the Consul at a larger beer saloon, as a gentleman from Baltimore. The Consul detected him in some dishonest practices, and he was discharged. Graham at this time left his boarding house, deeply in debt to his landlady. This occurred in February, during the sleighing season, and shortly afterwards Graham was arrested in West Philadelphia for stealing a horse and sleigh. He escaped trial on this charge, from the refusal of the owner to prosecute, and in the early part of March he enlisted under the name of Mason De Witt, at the Recruiting Station in West Market street, kept by Sergeant Andrews. He was sent to Governor's Island, where he was recognized as a deserter from Fort Mifflin. He was tried by a court martial and sentenced, but the punishment was remitted, in consequence of promises of reformation and good conduct.

Early on the morning of Saturday, the 22d ult., he again deserted, crossing the river to New York in a small boat. Previously, he broke into a small out-house, and stole a pair of Colt's revolvers, and also entering the quarters of Major Williams, helped himself to a new suit of clothes, about \$30 in notes, and a draft for \$500, drawn to the order of Major General Winfield Scott, by the banking-house of Seiden, Withers & Co. of Washington, on the Bank of Commerce, New York. General Scott had endorsed the draft, but making it payable to the order of Major Williams, that gentleman's endorsement was also necessary. On reaching this city, Graham visited Chacon, and stated that he had been in luck since they parted, and had received a lieutenant's commission in the army. As a proof of this, he exhibited the draft as his first quarter's salary. Mr. Chacon accompanied Graham to the office of Messrs. Manley & Co., where he introduced him as a friend. They were there told that the draft was not negotiable without the endorsement of Major Williams. An hour afterwards, the draft was cashed by Messrs. Draxel & Co., having in the meantime received the forged signature of Major Williams. After receiving the money, Graham paid Mr. Chacon a small sum he owed him, and has not been seen since.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

The spirit of incendiarism, checked for a time by the vigorous operations of the Marshal's police, has revived again with redoubled power. Three incendiary fires, in different portions of the county, were going on at one time on Sunday morning, and last night a row of six unfinished brick houses took of the Penitentiary, were set on fire and almost entirely destroyed. The firemen and their partisans are making up for the calm enjoyed prior to the triennial parade, when they feared to injure their new and beautiful apparatus. The rowdy spirit is also getting up to fever heat, and besides a case of stabbing, perpetrated by one fireman upon another while running to an alarm, the Globe Engine company was assailed by a party of the Independence. Hoses, their engine taken away and very much mutilated. One or two of the police arrived while they were at their work of destruction, and dispersed the Vandals by firing a load from their revolvers. The apparatus was repaired before the parade, and is now so broken and disfigured that \$300 will be required to repair it.

Music in the Wilderness.—Among the articles sent over the Erie Railroad, a few days ago, was a piano for Sah Lake, Utah Territory. The distance is about 4,000 miles, the place where it is destined to go, a few years since was inhabited only by the Indians; and a wilderness peopled with the red race, and a few trappers only, has to be crossed before it is reached.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYBURG:

Monday, June 7, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, (of Berks county)

The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement in our paper to-day, in regard to a new system of computation, which is highly spoken of.

Hon. George Chambers.

The name of this gentleman has been mentioned in several quarters, as the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the election this fall; but he has authorized the "Franklin Repository" to say that "he most respectfully declines such nomination for reasons personal to himself." We regret this determination very much, as it always gives us pleasure to vote for such excellent men as Mr. Chambers.

Friend McCLELLAN, you are giving us a little more reputation for "cuteness" than we deserve. We mentioned alphabetical order or by lot. Well, since our profoundity has been fathomed, we suppose we shall have to permit the Conferees to arrange the matter as they think best. All we desire in the matter is the uninterrupted triumph of Whig men and Whig measures.—And if you can produce a better and more popular man than we can, we shall have to submit; but permit us to whisper in your ear, that you cannot find one who will unite the Whigs of the District better than Col. PAXTON.

The Fulton Republican, speaking of the different candidates named for Congress, says:—

"The number will probably be narrowed down to one Candidate from each of the counties of Bedford, Franklin and Adams. The Whigs of the District will expect to meet in a caucus to nominate a name on whom the whole party can unite. One who has not rendered himself obnoxious to any portion of the party; one who has been true to his standard, and who has never inherited or failed to do a creditable duty. This fall, above all, we should have a man of unimpeachable character, that we may go into the contest with an undivided front for Spirit and the whole Whig ticket. For ourselves, it is unnecessary to say that we go for the name of no man who has not rendered himself obnoxious to any portion of the party; one who has been true to his standard, and who has never inherited or failed to do a creditable duty. This fall, above all, we should have a man of unimpeachable character, that we may go into the contest with an undivided front for Spirit and the whole Whig ticket. 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